A SIMPLIFIED

PRACTICAL GUIDE

TO THE CURE OF

Venereal Complaints.

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A SIMPLIFIED

PRACTICAL GUIDE

TO THE CURE

OF

Venereal Complaints;

WHEREBY

Their Treatment and Removal are placed within the Reach of all Classes, so as to enable them to cure themselves with Ease, Secrecy, and Expedition:

WITH

Observations on the Prevention of Infection; and on Impotence, or Seminal Weakness, with the Causes and Means of Cure, &c.

To which is added,

AN APPENDIX,

ENUMERATING A VARIETY OF POPULAR PRESCRIPTIONS AND REMEDIES NOW IN USE, TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

BY J. STEVENSON, M.D.

"Give instruction to a wise man, and he will be yet wiser: teach a just man, and he will increase in learning." Prov. ix. 9.

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ERRATUM.

Page 8, line 7, instead of gonorrhœa and clap, *read* gonorrhœa and chancre.

Prefatory Remarks.

A Work of the following description, to those unacquainted with the design, may, at first sight appear to require some explanation, if not an apology, after the number of nearly similar productions that, of late years, have found their way into the world.

Indeed, after the great John Hunter, and latterly Hey, Pearson, Foote, and others both at home and abroad, great must be the assurance of that individual who could take up his pen, unless he had some new light to throw on the subject, for the information of his professional brethren, consequently for the benefit of society.

This work nevertheless has none of these pretensions; it contains nothing not already known to the medical world—it is, however, addressed to those who are least acquainted with the topics it embraces; and for their use solely it is intended.

That a work which should convey direct practical information to those labouring under this malignant and loathsome malady, without being under the necessity of applying for professional advice on all occasions, and particularly on a subject where a deviation from secrecy and honor might blast the character and happiness of a respectable individual, and ruin the peace of a family for ever, has long been a desideratum, the most interested will not presume to deny. Nor are these the only advantages that must result from the subsequent pages;—the health of thousands will be preserved that otherwise might have fallen victims to the numerous hordes of pretenders to medical science; independent

of the ruin of their circumstances and the unavoidable exposure of their frailties.

To guard against these otherwise inseparable contingencies connected with a state of venereal infection, the patient, through the present medium, is placed in a condition, and the means amply laid before him, of curing himself with ease, secrecy, and expedition; and that too without being compelled to betray his situation to any one, for the want of proper advice how to proceed.

In tracing the history of most diseases, there are certain circumstances that attend their origin which cannot be altogether accounted for. With the venereal disease this is particularly the case, and its appearance in Europe is, perhaps, the most remarkable æra to be met with in the annals of medicine. From the very first attack of this baleful malady it became an object of general attention—and though it has shared the same in every age with other diseases,

its nature is still less understood than that of most others which have been less attended to. It is probable this partly arose from the early acquaintance with the use of mercury, from the success of which practitioners of all classes soon caught the idea of this powerful mineral being an antidote for venereal poison; whilst, from the rapid progress of the disease, and its numerous victims, its treatment became a profitable employment; and the interested soon found it their advantage to conceal the means of cure, which the progress of chemistry, although then in its dawn, enabled them to do. In this manner mercury, under various forms, eluding detection and encreasing in activity, was ushered into the world under the name of different specifics of infallible operation.

Van Swieten has very justly remarked that very little trust is to be put in the venders of secret medicines;—and, he should have added, that considerable less

confidence, in fact none at all, ought to be placed on advertising quacks, who are invariably men of the grossest ignorance and most consummate effrontery. Men of this description are nowhere to be found more numerous and more audacious than in the British metropolis. The public therefore, and the working classes more particularly, cannot be put too much on their guard against the specious allurements of certain *pills*, *potions* and, *powders*, each bearing its characteristic name and pretended specific property, for what their *ingenious* inventors have termed the "eradication of the venereal disease in all its stages," but which, in fact, tend on the contrary to fix the disease root and branch in the constitution, thereby laying the foundation of those evils which are known to every regular and well educated practitioner to be a consequence of bad practice, and destructive nostrums, (many of which are sold under the king's patent,) instead of re-

sulting from any particular symptom or feature of the disease itself.

In corroboration of this assertion the public hospitals need only be referred to—it is in these institutions that the most desperate venereal cases are to be met with; and here it is only where the disease is seen raging in its extremest virulence. It may well be asked, on what account the disease is more frequently witnessed, in all its terrific and revolting aspects, in public hospitals, than in other places? The reply is, that most of the desperate cases in these institutions are the poor deluded victims of QUACKS and NOSTRUM MONGERS, who have tampered with the disease so long that it has set defiance to their empirical knowledge; and the patients finding themselves deceived in the expected and promised cure held out by these cormorants of society, (and then often not until they have a most disastrous ocular testimony to convince them,) they procure admittance

to the hospitals as the last resource of impoverished circumstances and ruined health.

Should the following pages be the means of averting any of these too frequent calamities by confining the ravages of this insidious disease within, at least, the bounds of ordinary controul, enabling those who have the misfortune to be visited with it, to apply curative means on its first appearance, to subdue its malignity and check its progress, before it arrives at any of the more exacerbated stages, a point hitherto but imperfectly and sparingly attended to, beyond the sphere of medical investigation, the principal object of the author will be attained and his labour amply rewarded.

In the course of the work perspicuity and brevity have been chiefly aimed at. The symptoms of subsequent treatment are practically elucidated under the respective forms of he disease in question; and to add

as much as possible to the importance and general utility of the design, an appendix is added containing the most approved prescriptions, with the manner of using them, that are to be met with in the works of the best and most experienced writers on venereal complaints; the whole of which are translated into English, for immediate use, under the most common appearance of the disease, in all its stages and ordinary variations.

That it may prove of real service to all who may hereafter stand in need of counsel, under circumstances that require so much secrecy, and where the nicest delicacy is so frequently put to the severest test, is the most sincere wish and highest ambition of the

AUTHOR.

Introductory Observations.

ON

GONORRHŒA (OR CLAP) AND SYPHILIS (OR CONFIRMED POX.)

THE generality of authors who have hitherto written on these diseases have usually commenced their labours by giving a short historical detail of their origin. It is sufficient, on this subject, to know that the most inveterate form of the disorder (syphilis or pox) first appeared in Europe about the year 1493 or 95. Whilst it is maintained by some that it was first observed after the siege of Naples; and that it was brought from the West Indies by the followers of Columbus. But others again consider it of much earlier origin, and state that it may be traced as far back as the first ages of antiquity. Leaving such speculations as of no importance to the plan of the present work, we shall open the subject by stating the more ge-

nerally received opinions relative to the nature of the disease itself; and proceed afterwards to lay down such rules and observations as may be easily reduced to practice whenever occasion may require them.

In treating this disease, various methods have been pursued by different authors; some considering it first in its constitutional state, and descending from this to its various topical affections; others by observing an opposite plan and tracing its gradual progress into the system. The latter mode is certainly the most preferable; *i.e.* prosecuting the disease from its most simple to its more complicated form.

The nature of the venereal virus, (or matter,) like that of most poisons we are unacquainted with, may be reckoned one of the morbid compound description capable of affecting the human body constitutionally, and of being communicated from one person to another. Although this poison is but little known, it invariably manifests its effect in some manner or other, in those who are affected with it. The virus is always mixed with pus, which shews that it is secreted by an inflamed surface: it always produces a species of inflammation in those receiving it, which differs from other inflammations in having a peculiar

action superadded to it, by which the specific matter is formed, after a short continuance in the part. It is necessary to know, that the infection may remain, as well as the capability of giving the disease to others, even when inflammation has totally disappeared. In order that the venereal poison may act, when communicated from one individual to another, it must come in contact with a part, in a fluid state or mixed with other matter in a liquid form; for in vapour it does not convey the disease, differing in this respect from the small-pox and other poisons.

It is well known that the seat of venereal complaints lies chiefly in the parts of generation, and thence communicated by sexual intercourse. Their effects on the body are of two kinds; *viz.* local and general, or constitutional. The first are immediate, the second consequent upon the infection.

The *cause* of gonorrhœa and syphilis was considered to arise from the same poison, though the effects, from the mode of action, were different. The reason assigned for this was said to proceed from some change in the œconomy of the parts; one being a secreting surface, as the urethra or urinary canal, the other not. On the urethra it only requires one mode of action to produce the

effect: as, when any irritating matter is thrown upon a secreting surface, nature, to overcome the stimulus, increases the action of the part, whence gonorrhœa is formed. When the same application happens to a cuticular or non-secreting part; nature, in this case not being possessed of the same advantage as in the former, absorbs that part so stimulated, by which the other disease (a chancre) is formed. The secretion in gonorrhœa is not an increase of the natural, but one substituted for it, partaking of the poisonous nature of the stimulant. In this manner, any secreting surface, the eyelids for example, may have the natural secretion altered and changed, although the part most ready to receive infection is the urinary canal.

The poison of syphilis is more readily taken up by the absorbents from some parts than from others; *e.g.* from chancre sooner than from an incised wound; for this wound must become of the same nature as the virus before matter can be absorbed: this is evident in the nature of inoculation for the small-pox, where the variolous or pocky matter is not absorbed at first, but remains stimulating the part to which it is applied until it produce an ulcer of the same specific nature as itself, before absorption can take place.

The late Mr. John Hunter, in his excellent

treatise, states that he produced chancre on himself by matter from a gonorrhœa; and also that, from a variety of other experiments he was led to conclude there was *no difference* between the two; as he indisputably found that the matter from gonorrhœa and chancre were capable of producing the pox. When a secreting surface has set up the inflammatory action, the secretion is always increased, and is at length so much altered as to become exactly similar to that by which it was produced; the matter it first received, stimulates, as it were the parts to secrete, and washes it off; but this does not succeed, as the irritation still does not subside, and the consequent inflammation, occasions a continuance of it, and a succession of the formation of the same matter or pus. The virus is not obliged to the pus, but to the specific inflammation, for the continuance of the action. Some have asserted that the matter in gonorrhœa arises from an ulcerated surface; but, although this might, in a few instances, be found to be the case, yet, having examined many after death without meeting with appearances that denoted ulceration, Mr. Hunter concluded that it was, generally speaking, far from the case; besides, if it did depend on ulcers, these could never be expected to heal without the use of mercury;

whereas, every one who is acquainted with gonorrhœa, KNOWS THAT IT CAN NOW BE CURED WITHOUT A GRAIN OF THIS MEDICINE.

Gonorrhœa, in violence of symptoms, differs exceedingly in different constitutions; some being much more affected by it than others. This disease in its mild state may be termed simple; in its violent state complicated. Still it appears that these variations of form do not arise from any alteration or difference in the specific quality of the matter, but in the susceptibility of the parts that receive it.

A chancre in some people will heal up immediately, whilst a gonorrhœa, in the same person, will produce the most violent symptoms. In some, a venereal ulcer will readily heal, whilst a slight wound from any trivial cause, will frequently torment both surgeon and patient.

A case is related, by Mr. HUNTER, of a gentleman who, from running a spur into his leg, occasioned a very troublesome ulcer, at the same time that chancres were healing with the greatest readiness. He (Mr. HUNTER) was almost inclined, in this case, to apply venereal matter to the ulcer on the leg occasioned by the spur, for he could not help thinking that it would induce it to heal.

Nature not being able or disposed to continue

the same action beyond a specific time, some diseases are capable of curing themselves. If this were not the case, there would be no end to many complaints. This principle is common to many complaints, among which may be enumerated gonorrhœa, which not unfrequently goes off spontaneously : in these cases the power of continuing the action is gradually diminished, and the cure is effected by a natural decay. This cure generally takes place in a secreting part; but a chancre will remain as long as the virus is unattacked. It has been doubted by Mr. Hunter whether a gonorrhœa would be increased in virulence by a further communication of the same matter; for it has been found that, when the matter of gonorrhœa or chancre has been applied to a bubo, the cure has not been retarded; the matter thus applied being merely a renewal of the same kind it was, in the first place, amply furnished with : in the same manner as the poisonous gland and duct of the viper is not stimulated by the venomous fluid it secretes; yet, if this were applied to any other part of the animal, different circumstances would arise. This proves that when a part has been accustomed to a stimulus for some time, it gradually becomes insensible to its action ; but, if this stimulus be suspended for a time, the

parts resume their natural sensibility. The first infection of gonorrhœa is most commonly the most severe; and, it is a fact generally known, that successive claps diminish the susceptibility of catching the disorder, and become more moderate the oftener the infection has been received.

That gonorrhœa and clap arose from the same poison has been doubted by eminent authority: and it would, we presume, be rather difficult for the advocates of the opposite opinion to explain, if such really were the case, why the two species are not *present* at the same time; as it is perfectly natural to suppose that the one would, on these data, produce the other; and, although cases are not wanting, where chancre appeared soon after gonorrhœa, and, *vice versâ*, still these are not conclusive. A person has been known to contract a clap from one girl, and a chancre from another, in successive evenings. This has been attempted to be explained upon the principle, that, the presence of one irritation generally excludes the other:—but in the case alluded to, they were both present, and distinctly contracted. The constitution will not be contaminated from a clap; but from chancre it will: and, although the matter of the latter finds its way if applied to a common wound or ulcer, yet, it cannot get into the

constitution by other means than contact with some healthy secreting surface, and not as some have supposed by the breath, perspiration, milk, &c.

The matter of a clap has been inserted into the prepuce or foreskin, with the point of a lancet, after the manner of vaccination; on the fourth and fifth day afterwards, the part inflamed and suppurated,—the pustule was opened,—the contents squeezed out, and a poultice applied and repeated; the wound was afterwards dressed in as simple a manner as possible, and on the 14th it was perfectly healed, and although nothing further was done, no secondary syphilitic effects were observed six months afterwards. This proves, that allowing the matter to be gonorrhœa, like that which is mostly met with in this complaint, as there are exceptions to all rules, it was not capable of communicating a venereal affection. If the matter of clap be applied to a wound or ulcer, it is thought it will not produce syphilis; but if the matter of a chancre be applied to a scratch or wound, it will produce every symptom of the disease locally and constitutionally; and if the matter from a chancre be applied to the urethra, it will produce a discharge, although it is doubtful whether it will produce clap. In the same manner any irritating matter applied to a secreting surface will cause a

formation of matter, followed by ulceration; and claps of the inveterate kind are supposed to proceed from similar causes, although of a more specific nature.

I have reason to believe that a clap may be produced by having connexion with a woman during the flow of the menses, as well as by fluor albus (the whites). There are women so insensible to shame as to set no bounds to their depravity, by allowing privileges to our sex that ought to be confined to certain periods only; and, from the want of requisite cleanliness, these discharges become extremely acrid and offensive.

As strict attention to cleanliness is one of the first considerations in warding off disease, both local and constitutional: too rigid an adherence to its principles cannot be observed. Having now taken somewhat of a general view relative to the nature of gonorrhœa, or clap, and syphilis, or confirmed pox, we shall proceed in terms as intelligible as the nature of our design will permit, to the treatment of venereal affections, from their most simple to their more complicated states; still bearing in mind, that we are addressing ourselves to the community at large, for whose benefit we write, without entering into elaborate detail or abstruse technical disquisition on the numberless doubtful points connected with the subject

before us. Leaving these aside, as of little or no importance to those labouring under venereal affections, who, from obvious motives, may be desirous of treating themselves secretly, without exposing the weakness of their nature to the ungenerous scrutiny of a prying and deceitful world, we shall, in due succession, lay down the symptoms prognosticating infection, with the necessary attention to be observed, as the disease, in its first stage, may be confirmed, to the complication of character it may eventually assume if not checked at the onset, or eradicated in the end.

SYMPTOMS OF GONORRHŒA, OR CLAP.

PROMISCUOUS intercourse with the sex ought invariably to be suspected: the attention should never, in these cases, lose sight of consequences. Appearances are deceitful; and consciousness is not always correct. A woman may communicate clap and still not be aware, either from visible or sensible signs, that she has the disorder. This is to be accounted for upon the principle, that in women, in particular, this species of venereal affection may degenerate into a long continued

chronic state, still retaining virulence enough to infect those who have stronger dispositions to the complaint than others. It has frequently been known for a woman to give the clap to one man from a casual rencontre, whilst her continual paramour has never shewn the least symptoms of the disease after a first infection, of which he had got the better. Many cases of this description are on record, and the most interesting of them are supported by no less authority than that of the late celebrated JOHN HUNTER; than whom no one ever investigated, or watched over the effects of gonorrhœa and syphilis with more indefatigable industry and attention.

The first symptom of gonorrhœa is generally a titilation or itchiness felt at the orifice or opening of the urethra, as if a drop of water remained in the passage, sometimes extending over the whole of the gland or nut of the penis. A little fulness of the lips of the urethra, produced by inflammation, is next observed, and soon after a running appears. The itching soon produces pain, particularly at the time of making water; and often there is no pain for some time after the appearance of the discharge; which appears at first thin, like whey, being little altered, except in its quantity, from the natural state. As inflammation in-

creases, which may always be known by an additional sense of pain and uneasiness about the parts, it soon assumes a yellow or greenish colour of a peculiar smell, and is often mixed with blood, from which it receives different hues, flowing constantly from its orifice. When continuing a certain time in this state, it then acquires a more ropy and whitish appearance; at last, changing into a discharge of clear lymph, as at first, it gradually lessens in quantity.

The scalding of the water is seldom felt for some time after the appearance of the first symptom. It is, however, much complained of, when once the disease is completely formed, and renders the patient afraid of discharging his urine. When the clap first begins, it is felt near the orifice of the urethra; with time, it gradually extends upwards along the canal, becoming more diffused, and the pain is more sensibly acute after the urine is voided. In many gonorrhœas there is hardly any pain at all, even when the discharge is very considerable. At other times, a considerable degree of soreness occurs when any discharge appears. There is generally at this time, a fulness in the PENIS or YARD; and more especially in the gland, which also takes on a kind of transparency, especially near the beginning of

the urethra, where the skin, being distended, smooth, and red, resembles a ripe cherry. The surface also of the gland is frequently more or less excoriated, consequently very tender; and it secretes a sort of discharge, accompanied with a swelling of the parts, constituting what is called phymosis, that is, when the foreskin covers the gland and cannot be turned back. The inflammation here extends to the root of the penis, and in bad habits still farther, where it terminates in suppuration.

The glands in the groin are next enlarged, forming what is called a SYMPATHETIC BUBO, or swelling, which, in the original acceptation of the word sympathy, means an affection taking place in a part remote from the seat of the disease. This enlargement in the groin, however, it is to be borne in mind, differs very considerably from the true venereal bubo, which affects the constitution, whilst the former is merely a local affection; although, if not dispersed on its first appearance, by topical bleeding and mercurial friction, may arrive at suppuration and prove exceedingly troublesome to heal. The gonorrhœal inflammation having extended thus far, does not subside but directs its course more internally, and the patient, flattering himself with the hopes of the disease

going off from the disappearance of the bubo, begins of a sudden to have a very uneasy sensation at the neck of the bladder, owing to the extension of the inflammation along the course of the urethra, and not to any peculiar virulence of the disease itself, when spasms may soon be anticipated: a great deal of pain is afterwards felt in *perineo*, or below the root of the penis, in walking. The spongy or soft body of the yard is next affected, and adhesion takes place in it, constituting what is termed chordee, which produces an incurvation of the penis. There are other stages of this disease carried beyond this point, when it would not be advisable for the patient to attempt to treat himself. And even when those we have mentioned reach to the extent to which we have limited ourselves here (chordee), some inattention or irregularity, or what is more probable, a negligent delay of adopting preventative and curative means in the first instance, may be suspected as the cause.

ON THE

TREATMENT OF SIMPLE GONORRHŒA, *&c. &c.*

UNDER the impression that clap was similar to syphilis, it was formerly the custom to administer

mercury in this complaint; but this idea being now completely confuted, it is, even used as a purgative, perfectly unnecessary; as it is much better to depend on any other medicine to induce this effect.

On the first appearance of clap, and during the inflammatory stage, the following opening electuary to the size of a large walnut should be taken every night, *viz.*

> Lenitive electuary, two ounces,
> Jalap and rhubarb of each two drachms, made into an electuary *.

A powder, at the same time, composed of two drachms, or the fourth part of an ounce of Epsom salts, with a scruple of nitre, should be taken twice a day; drinking plentifully of barley water, mucilage of gum arabic, and linseed tea. One of the best drinks of this description is, gum arabic, linseed, and nitre, boiled in a sufficient quantity of water. The patient should live abstemiously, avoiding fermented liquors, spices, &c. the best beverage is soda water.

In every stage of the complaint, the bowels must be kept open by mild laxatives, such as the electuary above mentioned; and, if the patient

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* Vide *Appendix*, p. 1.

be of a full habit of body, and the symptoms run high, a moderate bleeding from the arm will be of service; although, by strict and undeviating attention, in the first instance, to cut short the disease, this may generally prove unnecessary. Should the pain be great, three grains of the *extract of hemlock* made into a pill may be taken twice a day; or a grain of *opium* at bed-time. The penis should be frequently immersed in and fomented with milk and water. Half a drachm of the carbonate of potass dissolved in water for a dose, or the carbonate of soda, which is still preferable, in the same quantity, may occasionally be recommended; or the following powder, *viz.*

Sulphate of soda, 1 oz.
Nitrate of potass, (nitre) 2 dr.

These mixed together and divided into nine powders, of which one may be taken three or four times a day in common gruel, barley water, or linseed infusion: or, as preferred by some, a solution of gum arabic. Notwithstanding there is no specific remedy hitherto discovered for the cure of gonorrhœa, yet the nitre and sulphate of soda, in the above proportions, and given in such quantities as to determine to the kidnies rather than the bowels, appear to produce more relief by

lessening the irritability of the urethra and diminishing the stimulating properties of the urine, than most other remedies : in short, gonorrhœas which had continued for a length of time, giving great distress and uneasiness to the patient, have been completely cured by the above powders in a few days.

If there be inflammation of the outer surface of the penis, leeches should be applied, and afterwards warm fomentations, so as to promote the bleeding : after which, a lotion of diluted sugar of lead should be used by cloths being wetted in it and applied to the parts, from the commencement, as recommended by Mr. ABERNETHY.

Case 1st.—A young man, about 19 years of age, came to me with a clap, under which he had laboured for the space of ten days; from its first appearance, I gave the electuary with directions how to take it, and prescribed him the powder and linseed tea. A copious discharge of greenish coloured matter, of a peculiar smell, was, by this treatment, in the short space of six days, converted into a clear lymph, which gradually subsided about the twelfth.

Case 2nd.—I. C. a middle aged man, applied three days after infection ; the gland of the penis was considerably inflamed ; the scalding or heat

in passing urine, almost intolerable; discharge thin and serous.—In ten days, by adopting the preceding treatment, with the exception of a grain of opium at bed-time, to allay the pain for the first four days, and fomenting the penis in milk and water three or four times a day, every symptom had disappeared on the ninth day from the time it made its appearance.

A number of similar cases might be cited, many of them varying, but all ultimately giving way to this mode of treatment when rigidly adhered to.

But when these or other means, similar in their nature and tendency, directed to subdue the inflammatory action have been successful, and at the same time the discharge does not subside but continues with this inconvenience only, attempts must be made to diminish it, by means of the balsam of capaiva internally, formed into a mixture with the mucilage of gum arabic, or the yolk of an egg, or from twenty to thirty drops, three times a day, in a tea-spoonful or more of coarse brown sugar. This will have the effect of changing the discharge from a yellow to a whitish colour; although it may act but slightly in diminishing the quantity of it. But, by the use of the balsam, the urinary canal is brought into a better state for the use of injections, and therefore it should be

given three or four days previous to the commencement. Astringent injections*, weak at first, may then be had recourse to, and gradually increased in strength, as the *sulphuric acid* (oil of vitriol) six drops to four ounces of water—this will not irritate. After using it for three or four days, it may be made stronger, by the addition of a drop or two more of the acid.—The *acetate of zinc*, six grains to four ounces of water, may then be substituted: this should be warmed previous to its use. Injections of the preparations of lead are not generally approved of, as they are thought to occasion permanent strictures. Those made of the muriate of mercury should only be used by patients who have been frequently before affected with gonorrhœa; these should be made very weak—the muriate of mercury is a safe injection, but slow in exerting its beneficial effects—a good injection is the following:

Calomel, 2 drachms,
Opium, 1 scruple,
Mucilage† of gum arabic, 4 oz.

Injections should be used three or four times

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* Vide *Appendix*.

† Made for this purpose, by dissolving half an ounce of gum arabic in a pint of water.

in the course of the day, besides morning and evening. Syringes with long pipes are improper from their liability to wound the urethra,—they should be of pewter with short pipes, accurately smooth, and rounded at the extremity.

At the time of throwing in the injection, the patient should compress the penis about two inches below the nut, to prevent the fluid going down the urethra farther than required.

Much benefit may be derived from changing the injection every two or three days; as the continual use of the same accustoms the urethra to its stimulus, whereby it loses its intended effect.

Another very good injection, and found of such decided benefit, being so speedy in its effects, and safe in its application that a few days regular use of it in recent claps have been attended in some cases with beneficial results, *viz.*

℞ Plumbi superacet. grs. viij.
Aq. rosæ, ℥viij.
Acid. acet. ℥ij. M. ft. injectio.

This * is ordered to be made warm in an earth-

---

* Sugar of lead, 8 grains,
Rose water, 8 ounces,
Distilled vinegar, 2 drachms;
Mix and make an injection.

en pipkin, and to be injected as often as convenience will permit. As it excites no pain or inflammation, there is little danger in suffering it to pass to any distance up the urethra, but care must be taken not to overstretch it, as this may occasion both; but, in recent infections, the seat of the disease being nearer to the orifice, there will be no necessity for throwing the injection farther; nor would I advise the frequent use of injections when the disease has proceeded far down the urethra; but to trust the cure principally to internal means, as here advised *.

Before using any injections the patient should make water to prevent the disease from extending itself, by the matter being thrown in upon a healthy part of the canal. By following these directions, and attending to rest and proper regimen, the inflammation and discharge will generally dis-

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* The balsam of capaiva with brown sugar, as before advised, drinking plentifully of some of the mild diluents and keeping the body open with the electuary, to which a drachm of nitre may be added, will be found useful in these cases. There is an objection to the use of the balsam of capaiva from it sometimes occasioning irruptions of the skin, these however never occur when the bowels are strictly attended to, by being kept gently open. Vide *Appendix*.

appear in a few days, and in some recent cases in 48 hours. Should, however, the discharge remain in a trifling degree, the strength of the preceding injection may be doubled, or the following used in its stead :

℞ * Plumbi superacet. gr. xx.
Zinci sulph. gr. xvj.
Aq. rosæ, ℥viij.
M. et cola ut ft. injectio.

The addition of the sulph. zinci (white vitriol) often proves an advantageous change. The preceding injection, however, mostly effects its object, which is to diminish the sensibility of the parts by a power inherent in preparations of lead, at the same time that it acts as a mild astringent.

Emollient injections are the most proper when the inflammation is very great, as they act by first simply washing away the matter and then leaving a soft application to the part so as to be singularly serviceable by lessening the irritable effects of the

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* Sugar of lead, 20 grains,
White vitriol, 16 grains,
Rose water, 8 ounces ;
Mix and strain through a piece of fine line, for one injection.

urine; for this purpose a solution of gum arabic, milk and water, or sweet oil, thrown into the canal will often lessen the pain and other symptoms, when the more acute injections have done nothing, or seemed to do harm.

The irritation at the orifice of the urethra is frequently so great, that the point of the syringe cannot be suffered to enter. In this case no injection should be used until the inflammation of the glands, fore-skin, &c. has abated; but in the meanwhile, fomentations and poultices of bread and milk should be assiduously applied; using at the same time cooling laxative medicine. (Vide powders of Epsom salt and nitre, p. 16.)

Astringent injections act by lessening the discharge. They should be used towards the latter end of the disease, when it has become mild. But if the disease should begin mildly they may be used from the very beginning; for, by gradually lessening the discharge, without increasing the inflammation, we complete the cure, and prevent a continuance of the discharge called gleet. When the glands of the urethra are enlarged, a piece of mercurial ointment, about the bulk of a small pea, may be rubbed night and morning on the part; and this will be of more service after the inflammation has subsided.

SWELLING OF THE TESTICLES.

THIS is a very common symptom attending a gonorrhœa, at the same time it has nothing venereal in it, but is produced from sympathy with the urethra. Suppuration seldom occurs, and when it does, the matter is not venereal. The swelling and inflammation appear suddenly, and as suddenly disappear.

The first appearance of this swelling is generally of a red, soft pulpy fulness of the body of the testicle, which is tender to the touch; this encreases to a hard swelling accompanied with considerable pain: which hardness and swelling often pervade the other appendages of the organs of generation.

The swelling of the testicles coming on, either removes the pain in making water and suspends the discharge, which do not return until the swelling begins to subside; or else the irritation in the urethra, first ceasing, produces swelling of the testicle which continues until the pain and discharge return; thus rendering it doubtful, which is the cause and which is the effect*.

* I have more frequently remarked that swelled testicle came on when injections of the irritating or as-

Swelled testicle is often attended with stranguary; and always with a disappearance of the gonorrhœal discharge. It frequently leaves inclinations behind it which however are not attended with any inconvenience.

Excessive purging, strong acrid injections, walking to great distances, or riding during the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa, also excess of venery, &c. drinking freely of spirits or malt liquor, exposure to cold, washing with cold water, &c. will bring on swelling of the testicles. And as this disease is so liable to happen from gonorrhœa, the patients will do well to support the testicles by means of a bag truss, made of silk netting, or with a handkerchief, &c.

The treatment of swelled testicles consists in suspending them as here directed, application of leeches, fomentations, poultices, and remaining in bed in a horizontal posture. Should these means fail, and the inflammation still continue violent, bleeding from the arm must be adopted in addition, and the number of leeches increased. Should any hardness remain about the parts after

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tringent kind were used before the primary inflammation was sufficiently subdued, than when they were deferred until a later period, until this was effected.

the inflammation has subsided, frequent fomentations of vinegar as warm as the patient can well bear, will be serviceable: rubbing the parts with mercurial ointment and camphor, and small doses of calomel and antimony, either alone or combined with cicuta; or

* ℞ Ext. cicutæ, ℈j.
Hyd. submur. gr. x.
Pulv. opii. gr. v.
Syr. simpli. q. s. m. f. pilul. No. xx. qua. sum. j mane-que nocti.

When the hardness gets into an indolent state, the patient will frequently get tired of these remedies, but before he desists entirely from them, a bag, made to fit the testicles, of oiled silk, ought to be substituted. This acts similar to a poultice, by inducing a great flow of perspirable matter; and in effecting the reduction of any remaining thickening or enlargement, it will be far prefer-

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* Extract of hemlock, a scruple,
Calomel, 10 grains,
Opium in powder, 5 grains;
Simple liquor, enough to make 20 pills, one of which to be taken night and morning.

able to any other application. Thus, combining friction with the camphorated ointment; and taking the pills as directed for a sufficient time, and even during the exhibition of these, to apply the bag truss here recommended, or something similar as a substitute for it, the greatest good may be anticipated.

Persons who have once had inflamed testicles, are very liable to a return of the complaint, on a second attack of gonorrhœa: in these cases, it would be adviseable for the patient to promote the cure by cooling purgatives, and spare diet, than by injections of any kind; although this mode may occupy more time than if these were had recourse to.

EXTERNAL GONORRHŒA.

BY external gonorrhœa, which, by the bye, is rather of rare occurrence, is meant an oozing or transudation of the gonorrhœal matter from the surrounding parts of the nut of the penis. Phymosis* always accompanies this disease, with

* See Phymosis, p. 14.

considerable inflammation, and great discharge from under the prepuce or fore-skin, mixed with blood. The black wash made of lime water and calomel, a pint of the former to two drachms of the latter, rubbed together, and a small quantity of the tincture of opium is the best application; or a solution of sugar of lead and opium *. These should be injected under the skin of the prepuce, as well as applied constantly to the parts by means of linen: it will gradually subside in six or seven days. The parts must be kept very clean, and during the interval of using the wash, a bread and milk poultice will form a suitable application, frequently renewed; and some purgative medicine taken every other morning.

There are some cases of gonorrhœa which have the effect of producing an attack of rheumatism, or of sore eyes. In these cases if injections are used, the symptoms are greatly aggravated; but, if the running be allowed to continue, or promoted by the use of emollients, the general disease will be much relieved in its nature. To effect a cure of this secondary complaint is considered, by

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* Sugar of lead, 16 grains,
Water, a pint,
Tincture of opium, a drachm.

some practitioners, rather a difficult matter; and the best mode of treatment they advise, is the use of the warm bath, fomentations to the part, and the balsam of copaiva exhibited every day. Under these circumstances it is thought injections ought never to be used. These consequences no doubt result from want of cleanliness, and exposure to cold. Soap and water is the best preventative of the first, and a stout Welch flannel waistcoat of the latter.

The hands of gonorrhœal patients cannot be kept too clean, to prevent the matter from being transferred to other parts. The greatest caution therefore ought to be observed in keeping them from the eyes and nostrils, which many people are in the frequent habit of applying to these parts without considering that they may previously have been in contact with the affected organs.

GONORRHŒA IN THE FEMALE.

THE treatment here is nearly the same as that of the disease in men, but is more simple: when the disorder is in the vagina (sometimes termed the birth) injections are best; and, after them, the

parts may be smeared with mercurial ointment, and the external parts washed with the injection. In women it is almost impossible to throw an injection into the urethra, when it is affected. When the glands of the vagina are enlarged, mercurial ointment should be freely applied, and when these form abscesses they should be opened and dressed with red precipitate mixed with the ointment; or frequently bathed with the black wash, or a piece of sponge dipped in it and suffered to remain. The remainder of the treatment is similar to that already specified, proportioning the purgative medicine, &c. to the constitution.—Women suffer excessively in the first stage of gonorrhœa by a violent bearing down of the bladder and rectum, particularly of the former after making water. One of the best lotions for women is half a drachm of alum and a pint of the decoction of peruvian bark, although it should not be used at the commencement, but rather when the parts get much relaxed from the continuance of the disease. Diluent drinks ought to be exhibited plentifully until the inflammatory stage is over, when injections may be used of the same ingredients as for the male.

Women being subject to the fluor albus, (whites,) renders it sometimes absolutely impos-

sible to distinguish between it and gonorrhœa. The appearance of the matter throws no light on the nature of the disease; the quantity of the discharge and the appearance of the parts afford no better criterion. In forming an opinion every consideration ought to be taken into account; first, whether a woman has been connected with a suspicious individual—next, her character and respectability; and whether she is capable of communicating the infection to others. We have already remarked that a woman may labour under this complaint without knowing it, as it will continue in the vagina for years without extending further, or wear out as in men.

Mr. Hunter says a man may be connected with a woman, and contract the disease, even without the woman being diseased, as the gonorrhœal matter may only have been deposited on the parts of a woman by the last person connected with her. He also thought that many of the claps met with by him in practice were occasioned by the *fluor albus*, which is sometimes so extremely acrid, that by stimulating the parts might produce a discharge from the urethra of the male.

Mr. Hunter mentions a remarkable case of a gentleman who was attacked with cold shiverings,

slow fever, restlessness, &c. several weeks before the discharge appeared; and this case shews the disease cannot be communicated but by matter, for he had connexion with his wife before the running appeared, and was very much afraid he had given her the disease, which, however, did not prove to be the case.

Women, as well as men, are liable to excoriation of the parts which often spread extensively from want of proper attention and cleanliness; when these are confined within the parts of generation of women, the symptoms are nearly the same as gonorrhœa, in the usual form of the disease. Where the inflammation and rawness spread to the thighs much distress is experienced in walking, and in every motion of the body. Bathing the parts frequently with some astringent solution for the most part proves effectual, for the excoriated parts seldom lie so deep as to require the use of the syringe. Lime water answers particularly well for this purpose: also weak solutions of sugar of lead, and white vitriol: immersing in brandy, or in a strong solution of red rose leaves will sometimes remove the discharge and cause them to heal on the first application. It is proper though to remark that the more frequently these remedies are applied, the more ef-

fectual they prove. Should ulcers arise from these excoriations, an ointment strongly impregnated with red præcipitate, is perhaps the best application that can be used.

When sores of this description do not soon yield to these applications, especially when they spread and penetrate to a greater depth while using them, there will be some cause to suspect that the constitution is tainted with lues venereal, (confirmed pox,) in which case a course of mercury should be advised, being the only remedy which, under such circumstances, dependence can be placed upon.—Vide p. 20.

ON CHORDEE.

WHEN inflammation is not confined merely to the surface of the urethra but also affects the corpus spongiosum, or spongy body of the penis, it produces in it an extravasation of coagulable lymph, as in the adhesive process of inflammation, which, uniting the cells together, destroys the power of distention of the spongy body of the urethra, and makes it unequal to the corpora cavernosa, or cavernous bodies of the penis, and therefore a curvature takes place at the time of

erection, which is called chordee. The curvature is generally on the lower part of the penis. When the chordee is violent, the inner membrane of the urethra is put so much upon the stretch that it may cause a profuse bleeding from the urethra, that often relieves the patient, and even sometimes proves a cure.

This is the inflammatory chordee as described by HUNTER; there is another one named spasmodic.

Treatment of the inflammatory chordee.—In this case bleeding from the arm is often of service; but it is more immediately useful to take away blood from the part itself by means of leeches, for we often find that when a vessel gives way, and bleeds a good deal, the patient is greatly relieved. Relief may also be obtained by exposing the penis to the steams of hot water. Poultices and fomentations have also beneficial effects, and both will do more good when they contain camphor; but in order to get temporary ease, a bottle of cold water held between the thighs, bathing the parts with cold water, or the saturnine lotion (sugar of lead) will be useful. The medicines to be administered internally are calomel, opium, or hemlock, after general or topical bleeding.

* ℞ Opij. 3j.
Camphor, 3ij.
Syr. simp. q. s. m. f. pilul. No. lx. qua. sum. ij hora somni o. n.

or the following bolus may be given:

† ℞ Pulv. ipecacuan. comp. grs. xxv.
Pulv. antimonialis,
Camphoræ, ana grs. iv.
Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. m. f. bol. hora somni sumendi.

A little of the following ointment to be rubbed along the course of the urethra, at bed-time;

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* Opium, 1 drachm,
Camphor, 2 drachms;
Simple liquor enough to make a mass, to be divided into 60 pills, two of which to be taken every night at bed-time.

† Take compound powder of ipecacuanha, 25 grs.
Powder of antimony and camphor, of each, 6 grs.
Conserve of hips, enough to make a bolus, to be taken at bed-time.

* ℞ Ung. hydrarg. ℥j.
Camphoræ, ℥j.

This ointment will also be the best application for the hardness that generally remains, after the inflammatory and most urgent symptoms are relieved.

Not unfrequently, as before observed, several glands in the groin inflame and enlarge, forming what are called sympathetic buboes; these do not require the exhibition of mercury, as in venereal enlargements, which are characterised by the presence of chancre. The sympathetic bubo is to be treated as if proceding from a common inflammatory affection: by leeches in some cases: and in others, by applying the saturnine wash in folds of linen rags constantly to the part; this, with keeping the body open, a circumstance that ought never to be overlooked, with cooling aperients, such as Epsom salts in an infusion of sennæ, &c. will be adequate to remove the inconvenience and pain attending chordee. Bleeding from the penis

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* Take ointment of quicksilver, 1 ounce,
Camphor, 1 drachm;
Mix them together, for common use, in a mortar.

may be arrested by pressure, on various parts of the canal, for five or ten minutes will generally be sufficient; rest and cold astringents, and sometimes by the balsam of capaiva; a roller or T bandage will be necessary; it will also be proper to give purgatives, as Epsom salts and infusion of roses. Painful erections are greatly prevented by the preceding pills, or by taking from twenty to thirty or even forty drops of laudanum at bed-time, when the irritation and pain are considerable. Extract of hemlock has also some power in this way*.

Should the bladder be affected, mucilaginous drinks—soda water—cooling laxative and opiate clysters—the warm bath and bleeding if the patient be of full habit. Leeches may be applied to the perineum. When this affection lasts a considerable time, and is not mitigated by common methods, it is advised to try an opiate plaster on the pubis, (share bone,) or on the loins, where the nerves of the bladder originate; or a small blister to the perineum. Bark—hemlock—sea air—

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* *Abscesses will occasionally form along the absorbent vessels on the back of the penis: no mercury is necessary for their cure: they require only to be early opened.*

and sea bathing are also mentioned among the proper means*.

OF GLEETS.

A GLEET is, for the most part, the consequence of frequently repeated or improperly treated claps, and may either proceed from relaxation, or from some remains of the disease. It is of some importance, in the treatment of gleets, to know from which of these causes it proceeds. When the discharge is very obstinate, and receives little or no check from astringent remedies, there is ground to suspect that it is owing to the latter; but, if the drain is inconstant, and is chiefly observable when the patient is stimulated by lascivious ideas, or upon straining at stool, we may reasonably infer that it is principally owing to the former. In the cure of gleet from relaxation, the principal indication is to brace up and restore a proper degree of tension to the debilitated and relaxed vessels. For this purpose, independent of the medicine recommended in gonorrhœa, the pa-

* HUNTER on the Venereal.

tient may have recourse to stronger and more powerful astringents, such as the Peruvian bark, alum, vitriol, galls, tincture of gum kino, &c. &c. cold bathing, than which perhaps there is not a more powerful bracer, ought never to be omitted in this species of gleet, unless there be something in the constitution of the patient that may prohibit the use of it.

As a gleet is a consequence of gonorrhœa it is almost impossible to say at what time it ceases to become infectious; and to ascertain this point in women is still more difficult; as a female has been known to give a man the clap though she had previously abstained from all intercourse with the other sex during a period of twelve months; and a case is recorded where the same has been communicated under similar circumstances after a period of two years. A man who had a gleet for twelve months, has been known to infect his wife although he was absent from her during the whole of this time.

The seat of gleet is the same as gonorrhœa: the discharge at first is similar to the white of an egg; but by intemperance, or riding much on horse-back, or by excessive indulgence in venereal pleasures, it becomes yellow and opaque. Gleet is often a consequence of stricture. Where

this is the case it cannot be cured until the cause be removed.

The cure of gleet consists principally in bringing about a change in the action of the parts, and this may be effected—constitutionally, locally, or sympathetically; and the power of medicines taken internally, may be divided into specific, strengthening, and astringent. By specific are meant such medicines as produce a specific action on the parts; these are the balsams, turpentines, Spanish flies, &c. Strengthening medicines used for this purpose, are the Peruvian bark, salt of steel, sea and cold bathing. Astringents, are the bark in decoction, sulphate of zinc, alum, lead, &c. The best general treatment is the exhibition of the balsam of capaiva and the spirit of nitrous æther in equal parts; or the balsam of capaiva and the yellow Peruvian bark made into an electuary. Any of the following formulæ are admirably adapted for this purpose:

Common turpentine, 2 drachms,
Yellow bark, in powder, 6 drachms,
Honey, 1 ounce;

Of which make an electuary and take about the size of a small nutmeg twice or three times a day.

or,

Common turpentine, 2 drachms,
Rhubarb, in powder, 1 drachm,
Aromatic powder, half a drachm;
Make sixty pills, and take two or three twice or three times a day.

or,

Balsam of capaiva, 1 drachm,
Beat up with the yolk of an egg,
Water, half a pint,
Clarified honey, 1 drachm,
Tincture of cantharides, 1 drachm;
Make a mixture, and take two tea spoonfuls three times a day.

The muriate of mercury in the proportion of two grains to a pint of water may be used as an injection, and gradually increased in strength. The powder of cantharides one grain, and chian turpentine five grains, may be made into a pill, and taken every night. Another injection is the sulphate of copper two grains, water four ounces.

If these injections, with the use of any of the foregoing prescriptions, do not effect a cure, it would be as well to desist from a continuance of their use; and the introduction of a bougie

dipped in equal parts of sweet oil and balsam of capaiva, substituted, will have considerable influence over the disease. Some cases of gleet will only yield to mercury. A blister applied on the under side of the urethra will now and then cure, so will excess in drinking,—a desperate resourse, —as well as electricity and riding on horse-back. Rest and quietness in most cases must be attended to, as well as the state of the bowels. With early attention, gleet may be subdued by the preceding treatment; and when mercury is requisite, five grains of the blue pill every night, in conjunction with the use of the other remedies here pointed out, until some sensible effect is produced, will prove beneficial.

OBSERVATIONS

ON

LUES VENEREA, SYPHILIS,

OR

Venereal Disease.

A QUESTION much agitated has been to ascertain in what manner the venereal disease may be communicated, but it is now certain that it can be produced in no other way than by the direct application of the matter of contagion to the surface of the body, or by passing as other diseases do, from parents to their children; and not by means of the atmosphere, as was once imagined, although the virus or matter may be applied in various ways to the body, so as to communicate the disease.

In the greatest number of cases the disease is given by one person to another during sexual intercourse, the venereal matter resting upon one or

more points of the penis, excites small inflammatory pimples termed chancres, from which it is absorbed and carried into the system, for most part producing, in its way, obstruction and swelling in the contiguous glands in the groin; and hence the formation of buboes. It is frequently given by a diseased child to a nurse, in which case the nipples become first sore, and the matter as it passes into circulation, excites swelling in the gland of the arm-pit: and an infected nurse, on the other hand, can scarcely give such without communicating the disease to the child. When this happens from venereal sores on the nipples, sores of a similar nature form on the lips of the child, and the matter from thence is taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed into the system: the fœtus may also be infected as it passes from the womb into the world, by the matter of venereal sores. In fact the venereal matter enters the system so readily that it can scarcely be applied to any part of the surface of the body but with much hazard. It is known from various facts that scarcely any part of the skin is too quick to prevent it, particularly if the parts have been rendered tender or irritable, either from inflammation or any other cause; and what is more, it sometimes happens where nothing of this kind is perceived.

In two instances, says Mr. Benjamin Bell, buboes occurred in the arm-pit, and the patients were poxed by the matter of venereal sores being applied to the fingers where the skin was sound; and in another, the disease was communicated by the patient's wearing the same breeches which he had used about three months before, when labouring under extensive venereal sores of the penis, &c.

SYMPTOMS OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

THE venereal disease appears under a great variety of forms. For the most part it occurs locally at first upon some part of the surface of the body, usually upon the genitals, from whence it proceeds, and commonly with some regularity, to affect every part of the system. In others, the first symptoms which take place indicate an affection of the constitution, and the disease, instead of appearing upon the surface of the body, affects either the throat, bones, or tendons.

When the venereal disease is not interrupted in its progress by the use of mercury or other remedies, the following is the order in which the symptoms

commonly appear: in a great proportion of cases chancre is the first symptom; to this succeed buboes; ulcers and inflammation in the throat; ulcers in the mouth and nose; eruptions or blotches on the surface of the body; ulcers in different parts; nodes and swellings in the perosteum, bones, and tendons; excrescences about the anus; swellings of the testicles; loss of hair from all parts of the body; blindness; loss of hearing, and other anomalous symptoms; but as we purpose to speak only of the primary symptoms, and mode of cure, we shall proceed to mention them as they usually occur. First, then:

Of Chancres.

The first effect, usually resulting from the application of venereal matter to the surface of the body, is a slight degree of inflammation. The part becomes itchy, red, and in some degree painful. On examining the place a day or two after the irritation has made its appearance, a small pimple will be observed with a white head containing matter in its centre. This soon bursts and leaves a sore of a corresponding size, foul and sloughy at the bottom, which from its irre-

gular and corroding appearance was called chancre by the French, a term we have since adopted.

Chancres are very irregular in their appearance—they have been known to form in twenty-four hours, while in others, six weeks have elapsed from the time of infection. Three or four days is the most frequent period.

The patient at first feels a sense of titilation over all the gland, and this is often productive of a frequent desire to make water. On examining the parts some degree of tenderness is often perceived over the whole, but the chancre at first is seldom larger than a millet seed, or the head of a middle sized pin. Chancres appear occasionally over all the external parts of generation, and in some instances even in the contiguous parts—in fact chancre may form all over or on any part of the body.

In some cases there is only one chancre, but for the most part we meet with two, three, or even more; and they sometimes cover the whole foreskin. The colour, quantity, and consistence of the discharge from them is exceedingly variable. It is usually of a dirty green colour, and often tinged with red, the consistence thin, and the quantity large in proportion to the size of the sores. The

penis is liable to other eruptions, excoriations, and pimples, than those proceeding from venereal causes—but these description usually heal in the course of a short time, merely by being kept clean; whilst those that are venereal gradually become worse, if mercury be not employed, or, if they are not dressed with astringent or caustic substances. When chancres are properly treated at first, they commonly assume a healthy and healing appearance in the course of a few days; but, in some instances, owing to neglect, in others to some peculiarity of constitution, and perhaps occasionally to the matter of the infection having been particularly virulent, they become, on the contrary, more foul, and at the same time more extensive, if their progress be not stopped by a judicious external treatment, combined with a proper course of mercury; they then proceed to form sores of very considerable magnitude. If in the fore-skin, the danger from these is inconsiderable; but, if in the nut or gland of the penis, they are apt to go to an alarming depth. The danger is sometimes great from a flow of blood taking place; and the rapid progress of the sores astonish us, as in some instances they extend so quickly as to destroy a great part of the penis in a

few days. In women, chancres have precisely the same appearance as in men.

Treatment of Chancre.—It has been recommended on the first appearance of chancre, to touch it with caustic *. Sir ASTLEY COOPER disapproves of this for the following reasons: *viz.* it often induces a disease of the glands of the groin, from its irritating nature, where no previous disposition existed; and, by the speedy healing up of the sore, we are at a loss to know what effect mercury has produced on the disease through the medium of the constitution. It has frequently happened that when the chancre has been healed in a very short time by means of caustic, the use of mercury has not been persisted in, under the idea that the disease has been eradicated; but, in a short time, secondary symp-

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* Mr. HUNTER recommends the use of the lunar caustic, on the first appearance of a chancre, before absorption can be supposed to have taken place. He directs the caustic to be scraped to a point, like a black lead pencil; so that, when it is applied, every part of the surface of the chancre may come in contact with it; and he advises a repetition of this process, till the last slough, which is thrown off, leaves the sore florid and healthy.

toms have made their appearance, extremely difficult to remove; therefore, if the patient be anxious to have the local disease early removed, caustic may be applied, but mercury must be given equally as long as if nothing of the kind had been used. The shortest space of time that mercury should be used is three weeks, that its visible effects may be perceived on the constitution, which may be estimated by the discharge of saliva from the mouth during that space. The sore will frequently have healed long before this period has elapsed; a gentle salivation must nevertheless be kept up for the above mentioned time, or even longer, according to the urgency of the case. Indeed, for a week at least after the sore has healed, the use of mercury ought not to be discontinued.

The best form to administer this medicine is BLUE PILL, taking ten grains at night and five in the morning; to which may be added, three-fourths of a grain of opium to each pill, to prevent it from passing off by stool:—and one of the best applications to chancres is the black wash mentioned in page 29, if the patient be not of an irritable habit of body. Calomel sprinkled on the sore or mixed up into a soft paste, with mucilage of gum arabic, is also a very beneficial application. The muriate of quicksilver dissolved in water, or lime

water, forming a yellow wash, is also recommended, in the proportion of two scruples of the former to two pints of (lime water) the latter. The ointment of quicksilver (mercurial ointment) is frequently used, but unctuous or greasy applications to chancres are not approved of; lotions are by far better adapted, as local applications to chancre, than any of them. This is the treatment recommended where the inflammatory symptoms do not run very high; but where the contrary is the case, the use of mercury must be suspended and recourse had, until the violence of the inflammation be abated, to other means; for example, the the following wash may be used:

* ℞ Liquor. plumb. acet. ℥ß.
Tinct. opii, ℥iij.
Aq. fontanæ, ℥iv.

or the black wash, with the tincture of opium in it. Pieces of lint or linen wetted with either, are to be kept constantly applied to the part. A brisk purgative, such as the following, should be administered:

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* Solution of the acetate of lead, 1 drachm,
Tincture of opium, 3 drachms,
Water, 4 ounces.

* ℞ Hyd. submur. gr. x.
Pulv. rhei. ℈j.

But purging must not be followed up, as it will weaken the patient and increase the tendency to sloughing. If the inflammation should not subside, a leach or two may be applied. The black wash with opium may be injected under the fore-skin in order to clear away the discharge, which is apt to collect there and cause irritation.

PHYMOSIS AND PARAPHYMOSIS.

PHYMOSIS is when the foreskin is retracted behind the nut and cannot be brought forwards. Paraphymosis is the reverse of this, and consists in the fore-skin being so highly swollen and inflamed that it will not admit of being retracted or drawn back. In both these cases the swelling and inflammation are considerable, which prevents the seat of the disease from being exposed. Both proceed from chancres on the fore-skin. The

* Calomel, 10 grains,
Rhubarb in powder, 1 scruple.

matter, in these cases, is liable to accumulate and erode the parts. In this manner ulcerations are produced, opening frequently through the foreskin itself. Mortification also may ensue, in bad constitutions, &c.

The treatment here consists in having early recourse to emollient applications to obviate the inflammation. Mercury must be laid aside; and a lotion, consisting of from six to eight drops of nitric acid to four ounces of distilled water, used, which will be found serviceable in removing the irritation. The bowels must be cleansed with a brisk purgative. And, should any disposition to mortification manifest itself, opium and peruvian bark may be administered. The black wash is a good local application, used as hot as the patient can bear it.

Hemlock fomentations have a soothing anodyne effect, and may be used with advantage should the inflammation run high. If it give way to this treatment, the use of mercury may be resumed. In all cases of this description, that do not yield to fomentation and poulticing, the patient should apply for advice to some regular practitioner, avoiding, as he would a pestilence, all

VENEREAL WARTS.

THESE are excrescences frequently arising after gonorrhœa and chancre, and, although they are termed venereal, they are confidently asserted not to be so. They are often the production of irritable applications which have been used, during the above mentioned complaints. They are of two kinds; the one soft, and from which bleeding occasionally takes place; the other firmer, similar to warts upon the hand. Those of the first description are easily eradicated by the regular application of a poultice thickened in a strong solution of the acetate of lead, which will frequently bring away great numbers of them; the black wash has also been applied with advantage. When they are obstinate and refuse to yield to these applications, powder of savine or red præcipitate will remove them.

Those of the firm kind, may be sprinkled with a little finely levigated arsenic, guarding the adjacent parts by means of lint previously applied round the excrescence. In the male, this application seldom or ever fails; but in the female, from the great number that are occasionally met with about the parts, it has not been so successful. In the latter it had better be applied on lint, in the

form of ointment (arsenic a drachm, lard an ounce), every or every other day.

VENEREAL BUBO.

THIS affection most commonly takes place upon the side on which the chancre is seated. It is extremely rare to find more than one on a side.

The treatment of buboes consists in rubbing in, every night, one or two drachms of mercurial ointment, on the inside of the thigh or below the swelling. When this is employed in its early stage, generally little more is required. Previous to using mercury, an active purge is adviseable. Should the bubo not disperse and the skin begin to look red, the mercury must be discontinued, and leeches applied; afterwards, washing the part with goulard water: these means being persisted in for three or four days, the inflammation, in all probability, will be reduced, when the use of the mercury may be resumed.

But, should these efforts prove ineffectual, and matter have formed in the bubo, which may be known by a circumscribed redness round the tu-

mour, with an evident fluctuation in it, rubbing in must be left off. The case must now be treated by fomentation and poultice; and its contents hastened outward; and, when it is tender, by puncturing it with a lancet to the extent of half an inch, or by using caustic. The wound may be dressed with the red præcipitate ointment, with a poultice applied over it—and, should the ulcer prove indolent, that is, not disposing to heal, the edges of it may be touched with the lunar caustic once in twenty-four hours, and kept continually moist with the black wash.

Buboes and chancres not unfrequently put on a sloughing appearance, that is, they shew a disposition to through off corrupt parts; occasionally going on to an immense extent, destroying life. Buboes are entirely local affections and have no more connexion with the constitution than the chancres from which they arise.

Relative to the secondary symptoms of the venereal disease, that is, when it shews itself on different parts of the body, although for a length of time removed from the original seat of the disorder, an alterative course of mercury, well directed and persevered in, with the decoction of the woods, may in most cases remove them and restore the constitution. But, as our present ob-

ject is to direct the patient to an immediate attention to the first symptoms, and, should he be desirous of treating himself, to point out the easiest and safest means for that purpose, we may fairly presume, where the remedies for the cure are so explicitly laid down, as in this little volume, no one will forget themselves so far as to suffer the insidious disease to gain upon them to that extent, as to come under the influence of its secondary ravages. Nor ought appearances ever to be trusted, but the use of the remedies continued in for a reasonable length of time after the disease has apparently yielded to them. This precaution is indispensibly necessary to guard against these very secondary symptoms of which we have just been speaking.

OF PREVENTATIVES.

HOW far the prevention of the venereal disease may be regarded, by the application of certain preparations or the internal exhibition of remedies, with a view of obviating it, has hitherto, among rational men, been looked on as mere speculation and uncertainty; at the same time, every probable

means is warrantable to guard against infection. Remedies of this description were very early recommended ; and Fallopius, an excellent observer, and in other respects of good authority as an author, goes so far on this subject as to assert, that he should reckon he had done nothing had he not been equally successful in preventing the absorption of the venereal matter altogether, as in curing the disease. The daily occurrence, however, of the disease, in spite of the attempts of so many ages, by the pretended discovery of thousands of nostrums to prevent its attacks, is the best proof of the fallacy of such expectations, as well as of the specific nature of the poison ; and, from the little success which has, up to the present time, attended the application of chemistry to detect it, there is but little prospect, I fear, of ever ascertaining its specific composition. Besides, the virtues of a preventative are rendered uncertain from the very consideration alone, that a man does not in every connexion with a diseased female, receive the contagion. It is frequently escaped ; and, if perchance, any remedy has been previously employed, under the idea of preventing the disease from taking place, it acquires then a degree of credit to which it is no way entitled. Preventatives are held out only by the interested

and designing. The idea of possessing such a remedy is indeed agreeable to the votary of pleasure, as leading him to rush on to a free indulgence of his desires, which the terror of infection would otherwise restrain. Hence in every metropolis, London in particular, the impudence of quacks, who find their account in it, advertise their complaisant and accommodating nostrums, to deceive the unwary. For a length of time, however, this opinion, of the discovery of specifics for the prevention of the venereal, was not solely confined to the interested. Practitioners of the first reputation considered it possible.

All the remedies that have received the name of preventatives have generally consisted of lotions or ointments. Lotions were the most ancient form; and those of Fallopius, and after him Mayerne, were composed of a long list of astringents, which would certainly in some degree lessen the sensibility of surface to the irritation of the virus. In modern times, these lotions have given place to a slight solution of corrosive sublimate. In the use of this, the danger is apparent from its liability to induce inflammation by being made too strong. A still more favourite remedy is the diluted caustic alkali, particularly employed with the present intention in

France, under the name of the antivenereal lotion. Lime water with many has also been a favourite application; a solution of goulard's extract has been recommended by Mr. Hunter. But in the use of these lotions, the views are very different, according to the nature of the surface to which they are applied. On the external parts, their action consists indeed in lessening sensibility, as already mentioned; but where again they are introduced into the urethra, or applied to a mucous surface by way of injection, as the virus is always involved in that matter, their effect is intended, by stimulating the parts here to action, to solicit an increased discharge of mucus, as removing the virus, before it penetrates further.

Besides the remedies mentioned; with many, lemon-juice, diluted spirits, solution of common soap, &c. have been favourite applications for the same purpose, and act on a similar principle.

It has been advanced, that the mere washing of the parts themselves will be sufficient, without any thing else; and that cleanliness, therefore, tends much to prevent the attack of the disease. From considering, however, the manner in which the infection is received, this will

appear by no means to hold good; for, though, when the disease is once formed, and matter secreted in the parts, the removal of this tends to lessen irritation; yet the mere washing, when the virus is once insinuated, will not be sufficient to remove it.

With respect to ointments, we are aware that every oily matter lessens the sensibility of the surface it covers for the time, and prevents the action of any irritation upon it. The venereal virus possesses also a tendency to involve itself in such a matter; and to render it effectual in the present case, two circumstances are necessary: either that the friction in coition be not sufficient to remove it; or that the oily matter receive such a hardened state as not to be abstracted from the surface by the friction: for this reason the form of pommades is now generally preferred; and they are only to be employed before, they can be of no use after coition. Simple oil was formerly supposed a very powerful preventative of this disease, and was recommended at one time by a very ingenious surgeon in London. In process of time, however, it began to lose its reputation; and under the circumstances which attend coition, was found but a very weak defence to the surfaces it covered. Instead of it, mucilages, as be-

ing more adhesive, came to be applied, and they seem to answer the purpose better, though they are at all times liable to the same inconvenience with the former, and in no way deserve that appellation of infallibility which the original practitioners have in this case applied to them. When these several remedies failed, recourse was at last had to mercury with a specific intention; and a successful preventative was supposed to have been procured, by anointing the glans and adjacent parts with mercurial ointment, or calomel dissolved in mucilage, with no better success.

The several modes of prevention here described were adopted by the French, by uniting them with each other; and it has been advised, previous to coition, that the glans and neighbouring parts should be anointed with mercurial liniment, and afterwards washed with diluted caustic alkali, and part of this solution also injected into the urethra. Yet nothing can give a better proof of the futility of all preventatives than the modern invention of machinery, which the martyrs of Venus have been obliged to have recourse to.

Internal remedies have in like manner been exhibited with the same view. But, when the virus has once entered the system, there are no remedies then that can act as preventatives. Not-

withstanding what has here been said on this subject, a proper attention to cleanliness ought never to be overlooked; at the same time, it is not impossible that in cases where the absorbents are inactive, the virus, though in contact, may be washed away, immediately after coition, before it has had time to enter the system.

IMPOTENCE, OR SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

THIS is a complaint which consists in a discharge of matter called mucus, or something resembling it, from the urinary canal after the urine has been evacuated, and after having been at stool, particularly if there has been any straining, from costiveness, on these occasions. It is not the seed, as has been imagined, but a fluid contained in the seminal or seed vessels.

Men advanced in years are generally the subjects of this complaint; which is frequently supposed to proceed invariably from a venereal cause; a circumstance, by the bye, that does not admit of being very easily determined, although Mr. HUNTER was of another opinion.

Patients afflicted with this disease, are mostly

those of a hypochondriacal habit, being more affected in mind than body, and imagine that the discharge will drain them to death.

To convey some idea of this complaint to the non-medical reader, it may be proper to observe that every organ of the human body, without exception, is made up of different parts, formed in such a manner as to produce a succession of actions and ultimate effects; consequently when any irregularity takes place in these actions, this is the cause of disease. The parts subservient to generation in man are two; one immediate, which is the testicles; the other secondary, which is the penis. It not unfrequently happens that the penis is too forward, becoming erect before the testicles are ready; and, on the contrary, the testicles will throw out the seed before the penis is erect. The former, or priapism, that is when the penis is erect without the co-operation of the mind or testicles, may be produced by a violent gonorrhœa: the sensation accompanying this state, is a pain arising from an inflammation of the parts. Spontaneous priapism is a very dangerous disease, and should be treated accordingly, that is, with powerful tonic remedies, &c.—but that which is a consequence of an inflammatory

affection, generally gives way to evacuations, and the administration of opium.

The second cause is more frequently met with in practice than the former. It proceeds from irritability of the seminal vessels, and perhaps from other parts, which is proved from the following circumstances: a man on the point of going to be connected with a woman, the moment his organs come in contact with her's an involuntary emission takes place, and all inclination ceases. Some men emit merely from seeing or conversing with woman; and very slight causes or impressions on the mind produce these effects during sleep: still a man in perfect health, once a week, or every ten days, may be troubled with them. It arises from general weakness, and is too frequently the result of a depraved imagination and libidinous ideas. If it were confined to debility arising from disease, it would be well; but youth are found to contract these habits from one another, at public schools and seminaries; excited and allured by momentary pleasure, and unconscious of the melancholy consequences, the practice is pursued with unremitting ardour; it soon becomes habitual, is constantly reiterated, till at length, in a mortifying degree, they become con-

scious of their folly and wickedness, by a ruination of bodily and intellectual health. This is not the only evil attendant on self-pollution: it moreover becomes a matter of public concern, as it strikes at the root of procreation itself, and deprives the world of many useful members of society, who might have been creditable to the state as well as to themselves.

If youth from levity or inadvertence, and perhaps from a kind of misplaced modesty, be mostly the dupes of this pernicious recreation, what can be said in mitigation of those in more advanced years, who practice it from abandoned, but in their opinion, from politic motives! In this age of licentiousness, when there is unbounded intercourse between both sexes, and modesty has become a mere nominal commodity, the general prevalence of this pernicious practice is truly surprising; were it solely confined to the male part of the creation, it would be more excusable, did it admit of any palliation, but the fair sex unfortunately are no less criminal in this respect, to the great prejudice of their health and native beauty. The other causes of impotency are excessive venery, and severe evacuations, which cause great debility in the system. In some persons it may be occasioned by a want of confidence in their capabilities at the time of connexion.

In the treatment of seminal weakness those medicines which give strength and vigour to the system must be freely given and chiefly depended on, combined with the cold bath and local bathings to the parts. Bark and port wine, preparations of steel, bitters, &c. are best calculated for this purpose: any of the following prescriptions may also be taken with the same intention:

Take Infusion of gentian root, 1 ounce,
Tincture of peruvian bark, 2 drachms,
Tincture of cantharides, from 10 to 30 drops;
Make a draught, to be taken twice or three times a day.

or,

Take Common turpentine, 2 drachms,
Powder of peruvian bark, 6 drachms,
Honey, 1 ounce;
Make an electuary, and take about the size of a small nutmeg for a dose, twice or three times a day.

or,

Take Common turpentine, 2 drachms,
Powdered rhubard, 1 drachm,
Aromatic powder, ½ drachm;
Make 50 pills, and take two or three twice or three times a day.

or,

Take Vitriolated zinc, ½ drachm,
Catechu, in powder, 2 drachms,
Common turpentine, a sufficient quantity;
And make 45 pills; take two or three morning and evening.

or,

Take Gum olibanum, in powder,
Balsam of capaiva, of each, ½ ounce,
Rhubarb and gentian, in powder, ½ drachm,
Conserve of roses, 3 drachms,
Syrup of ginger, a sufficient quantity to make an electuary;
Take the size of a nutmeg twice a day.

or,

Take Balsam of capaiva, 1 drachm,
The yolk of an egg, beat these up together, and then add gradually
Pump water, 8 ounces,
Clarified honey, 1 drachm,
Tincture of cantharides, 1 drachm;
Make a mixture, and take three tea-spoonfulls three times a day.

Mr. HUNTER advised a young man who had an

emission every night, and frequently when he walked much or rode on horseback, to take 20 drops of laudanum at bed-time, which afforded relief, when bark and other remedies had failed, and continuing its use he perfectly recovered.

An elastic yoke, has, upon the authority of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. been recommended to be put upon the penis to bind it to the thigh, or a piece of thin metal to retain it in that situation, which will occasion some pain if erection take place, and awake the patient.

If it arise, as it frequently does in old people, from an affection of the mind, the surest method to overcome it, is by summoning up sufficient fortitude and placing confidence in their own powers. Mr. Hunter recommended a patient who complained of impotence to sleep with a female, but forbade him to have any connexion with her for several nights. In this case, the disease being a mere affection of the mind without either organic defect or local disease, he was completely relieved by pursuing the plan for only a night or two, as nature was found to be as vigorous as before.

One of the testicles may be lost without producing any very perceptible effect upon the powers of virility, though both of course will entirely

destroy them. Abcesses which supervene on inflammation of the testes, will very much though not entirely abolish the virile power.

The judicious use of cantharides and aromatics are considered among the most powerful aphrodisiacs, especially when combined with small doses of opium.

Of all diseases impotency is that in which the powder or tincture of cantharides is the most useful, especially that kind brought on by onanism, excessive venery, and the abuse of mercury; where there is torpor, without general debility, of the organs of generation. If combined, as previously stated, with small doses of opium, its power is encreased: thus,

Take Opium, ½ grain,
Powder of cantharides, ¼ grain;
Mucilage of gum arabic, enough to make a pill.

The oil of cloves with opium is a safe and excellent medicine, in the following proportion:

Take Oil of cloves, 5 to 8 drops,
Opium, ½ grain,
Mucilage of gum arabic, enough to hold the cloves and opium in suspension.

Dr. Marriot gave one grain and a half of cantharides with one grain of opium, but this is too great a dose and will produce bloody urine. The tincture of cantharides however may be given from thirty to forty drops for a dose.

These stimulants, it is necessary to remark, are improper in those who are worn out by debauchery, fever, palsy, and old age, as they would leave the greatest debility: and the guarded use of them can, with every propriety, be recommended to the fittest constitutions for receiving them.

APPENDIX.

ANY of the following sedative injections may be variously used, during the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa:

1. *Take* Oil of almonds, 4 ounces,
Solution of acetate of lead, 20 drops;
Mix them.

or,

2. *Take* Pure water, 4 ounces,
Vinous solution of opium, 40 drops;
Mix.

or,

3. *Take* Solution of the acetate of lead, 20 drops,
Rose Water, 8 ounces;
Mix.

or,

4. *Take* Infusion of green tea, 6 ounces,
Solution of the acetate of lead, 20 drops;
Mix.

As in every stage of Gonorrhœa it is adviseable to keep the body perfectly open by laxatives that are not of an irritating or drastic nature; any of the following will answer this purpose:

1. *Take* Confection of sena, (lenitive electuary) 1½ oz.
Cream of tartar, 2 drachms,
Jalap, in powder, ½ a drachm,
Common syrup, enough to make an electuary;
A tea-spoonfull morning and evening, as occasion may require.

or,

2. *Take* Manna, ½ ounce,
Tartrate of potass, 2 drachms,
Warm water, 1½ ounce,
Tincture of jalap, 1 drachm;
Mix for an opening draught, to be taken occasionally.

or,

3. *Take* Sulphate of magnesia, (Ep. salts,) 2 ounces,
Warm water, 7 ounces,
Compound tincture of senna, 1 ounce;
Of this mixture let four table-spoonfulls be taken for a dose.

In consequence of gonorrhœa extending along the urethra, the mucous membrane of the bladder

sometimes becomes thickened, indurated, and ulcerated, so as to occasion it to pour out a considerable quantity of purulent matter mixed with mucus, which added to the urine gives it the appearance of whey ; moreover, there is often a discharge of blood. Cases of this description are known frequently to proceed from the indiscriminate use of strong astringent injections. The cure of this species of chronic inflammation is to be effected by injecting the bladder with emollient decoctions and oil *, by the use of the whortleberry powder, (*uva ursi,*) taken in the dose of a drachm three times a day ; by balsamics †, and

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* 1. *Take* Infusion of linseed, 5 ounces,
Vinous solution of opium, ½ drachm ;
Mix them for an injection.

or,

2. *Take* Lime water, 4 ounces,
Olive oil, 2 drachms,
Solution of the acetate of lead, 18 drops ;
Mix them for an injection.

† 1. *Take* Canada turpentine,
Balsam of capaiva, of each 1 drachm,
White sugar, ½ an ounce ;

a regular course of soda water. (*Vide* p. 22, et seq.)

When the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa is gone by, any of the following astringent injections

---

Let them be well mixed in a mortar, and then add by degrees,

Take Distilled water, 8 ounces,
Tincture of opium, 30 drops;

Of this emulsion, let the patient take three large spoonfulls thrice a day.

or,

1. *Take* Cyprus turpentine, 3 grains,
Hard soap, 5 grains,
Powder of gentian, enough to form the mass;

Out of which make three pills, to be taken three times a day.

or,

Take Extract of hemlock, 3 grains,
Yellow resin, 6 grains,
Balsam of capaiva, a sufficient quantity;

Divide the whole as above, into three pills, for a dose, to be taken morning, noon, and night.

may be substituted for those of the sedative kind:

1. *Take* Sulphate of zinc, 2 scruples,
Rose water, 8 ounces;
Mix for an injection.

2. *Take* Sugar of lead, 15 grains,
Sulphate of zinc, 10 grains,
Distilled water, 8 ounces;
Mix for an injection.

or,

Take Alum, 1 drachm,
Rose water, 6 ounces:

or,

Take Sulphate of copper, 8 grains,
Pure water, 8 ounces:

or,

Take Balsam of capaiva, 2 drachms,
Mucilage of gum arabic, ½ ounce,
Mix them and add lime water, 6 ounces;
Mix for injections.

If mercury be used in the cure of gonorrhœa, although it is rarely if ever necessary, five grains of the blue pill may be taken every night, until a coppery taste is felt in the mouth, or the gums

slightly affected. In the event of either of those symptoms, the pill is to be taken only every second or third night, which will be sufficient to saturate the system, and effectually destroy the syphilitic virus; during this time, the use of the astringent injections, which may be varied at the option of the patient, may be continued; *i. e.* if the inflammatory symptoms have subsided.

In consequence of the repeated attacks of a clap, and the weakness thereby occasioned to the parts, it not unfrequently happens that a gleet or small discharge remains behind, after all danger of infection has ceased. In recent cases the disease may in general be removed; but in those of long standing, where the mucous glands have suffered much relaxation, or where there is either stricture or induration, it may continue for life, notwithstanding our best endeavours to cure it. The cure nevertheless is to be attempted by the frequent use of astringent injections, and even those of a stimulant nature, as acrid solutions of the muriate of ammonia, mercury, verdigris, balsam of capaiva, &c. *e. g.*

Take Oxymuriate of mercury, 2 grains,
Muriate of ammonia, 10 grains,
Distilled water, 10 ounces;
Make an injection.

or,

Take Balsam of capaiva, 2 drachms,
Mucilage of gum acacia, 1 ounce,
Mix in a mortar, and add lime water, 5 oz.
Tincture of Spanish flies, 12 drops ;
To be used as an injection.

or,

Take Balsam of capaiva ;
A small tea-spoonful twice or thrice a day, upon white sugar, as an internal remedy.

or,

Take Balsam of canada, 2 drachms,
Submuriate of mercury, 1 scruple,
Powder of peruvian bark, 1 drachm ;
Mix them and form the mass into 40 pills, of which three or four may be taken morning and evening.

or,

Take Tincture of spanish fly, 1 ounce ;
The dose may be 24 drops thrice a day, in water or any other convenient vehicle.

or,

Take Sulphate of zinc, 1 drachm,
Powder of rhubarb, 1 scruple,
Cyprus turpentine, a sufficiency to form a mass;
To be divided into 20 pills, one or two of which are to be taken morning and evening.

Should the mouth be affected from the use of mercurial ointment, or pills, the patient should immediately discontinue their use for some days, keeping his body open with gentle laxatives, and washing his mouth frequently with one of the following gargles:

Take Sub-borate of soda, 2 drachms,
Honey of roses, 1 ounce,
Hot water, 8 ounces;
Mix thin for a gargle.

or,

Take Alum, 2 drachms,
Decoction of barley water, 2 pints,
Honey of roses, 2 ounces;
Mix thin.

If mercury be employed inwardly with a view

of not bringing on a salivation, we may give one or two of the blue pills, each of which contains five grains, every night at bed-time; or instead of this some of the other active preparations of mercury, in the following form:

Take Submuriate of mercury, (calomel,)
Camphor, of each, 2 scruples,
Opium, 10 grains,
Honey, enough to make a mass;
To be divided into 20 pills, of which one or two may be taken morning and evening.

or,

Take Submuriate of mercury, 1 drachm,
Tartarized antimony, 5 grains,
Opium, 10 grains,
Honey, enough to make a mass;
Make 20 pills, of which take two twice a day.

or,

Take Red oxyd of mercury,
Camphor, of each, 1 drachm,
Opium, 1 scruple,
Syrup, enough to make a mass;
Of which make 50 pills, one to two may be taken every night at bed-time.

or,

Take Oxymuriate of mercury, 8 grains,

Dissolve it in a glass mortar with proof spirit, 1 pint; a table-spoonful morning and evening may be taken.

In whatever form mercury may be used, whether internally, as in any of the above forms; or externally in the form of ointment, whenever salivation is not intended, it is to be discontinued as soon as a coppery taste is felt in the mouth, with somewhat of an increase of saliva or spittle. As soon as these are perceived, the patient may go on gradually, and should they seem to increase to a greater height than intended, instead of using the ointment or pills every night, it may be used only every other night. On the contrary, when these do not produce the effect intended, they must be gradually increased every night, after a certain time, until the desired point is attained, beyond which, it would not be adviseable for an unexperienced hand to proceed; *viz.* that of keeping up a sensibly coppery taste in the mouth with a perceptible increase of saliva. *Vide* p. 51, et seq.

Venereal pains, blotches, and scaly eruptions are readily removed by employing medicines that bring and keep up perspiration, and small doses

of mercury. The decoction of sarsaparilla, or Lisbon diet drink, will answer the first intention, made in the following manner :

Take Sarsaparilla, sliced,
China root, of each, 1 ounce,
Dry rind of 20 walnuts,
Antimony, 2 ounces,
Powder of pumice stone, 1 ounce,
Distilled water, 10 pints;

Boil these slowly until the liquor be reduced to one half, then strain it; half a pint three or four times a day, if taken in bed the better.

And Plummer's Pill, two at night and one in the morning, will be as good a form as any for the exhibition of the mercury; *viz.*

Submuriate of mercury,
Precipitated sulphur of antimony, of each, 1 drachm,
Powder of gum guaiacum, 2 drachms;

Mix the two first together in a mortar, then add the guaiacum powder; beat the whole into a mass, with a sufficient quantity of the mucilage of gum arabic, for 30 pills.

These pills and decoction are often adequate to some of the most inveterate secondary symptoms

of the venereal, particularly in ulceration of the uvula, palate, &c. if continued for a sufficient length of time, in conjunction with the use of the following gargle to the parts:

Take Oxymuriate of mercury, 5 grains,
Dissolve it in a glass mortar with rectified spirit, half an ounce; and add,

Decoction of bark, 6 ounces,
Tincture of myrrh, 1 ounce,
Honey of roses, half an ounce;
Mix them for a gargle.

The cure of every stage of venereal complaints, from simple gonorrhœa to confirmed lues, depends entirely upon the proper and timely administration of these various remedies.

FINIS.

John Hill, Printer, 32, Water Lane, Blackfriars.